



## A REVIEW ON POLYTRONICS FOR LESS POWER CONSUMPTION

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**Abstract:** For many years plastics were well known merely as insulators & were used predominantly for shielding copper wires. Now emerging new technology Polytronics, changes our viewpoint in visualizing conducting polymers as a material of microelectronics. Polytronics devices provide several benefits such as Easy Manufacturability (mass production) & low cost. They could be recycled & reused or decreases environmental stress. They Consumes less power are mobile, small, & light in weight. They are used to make display devices that have extraordinary picture quality. In this research we have to study scope of polychromic devices & investigate their benefits & limitations as compare to traditional technology.

**Keywords:** microelectronic, transistors, semiconductor, polytronics, materials.

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### [1] INTRODUCTIN

Microelectronics is a subfield of electronics. As name suggests, microelectronics relates to study & manufacture of very small electronic designs & components. Usually, but not always, this means micrometre-scale or smaller. These devices are typically made from semiconductor materials. Many components of normal electronic design are available in a microelectronic equivalent. These include transistors, capacitors, inductors, resistors, diodes & insulators & conductors could all be found in microelectronic devices. Unique wiring techniques such as wire bonding are also often used in microelectronics because of unusually small size of components, leads & pads. This technique requires specialized equipment & is expensive. Digital integrated circuits consist mostly of transistors. Analog circuits commonly contain resistors & capacitors as well. Inductors are used in some high frequency analog circuits, but tend to

occupy large chip area if used at low frequencies; gyrators could replace them in many applications. As techniques improve, scale of microelectronic components continues to decrease. At smaller scales, relative impact of intrinsic circuit properties such as interconnections may become more significant. These are called parasitic effects, & goal of microelectronics design engineer is to find ways to compensate for or to minimize these effects, while always delivering smaller, faster, & cheaper devices. Microelectronics technology in conjunction with silicon is flexible enough to easy rolling up of circuits that consume less power & above all they could be manufactured at a fraction

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